

# The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Friday, January 24, 1746.

Since our last arrived a Holland Mail.

From the London Gazette, Jan. 18.  
Leghorn, Dec. 31. N. S.

**B**Y Letters from Genoa of the 25th Instant, it had been resolved in the Grand Council to open a Loan of 150,000 Scudis of Silver, payable out of the Revenues of the French and Spanish Posts, their most Christian and Catholic Majesties having, in the late Treaty with the Republick, consented to the Abolishment of the two Post-Offices established hitherto by their Authority in the City. At the Request of the Court of Spain, the Republick has consented to raise a sufficient Number of Genoese Seamen to man the Fleet at Carthagea; and have actually begun, by giving them two Months Pay Advance, with Security to pay Half the Wages to the Families of those who enter voluntarily; and after their having been a certain fixed time in the Service, if they desire it, they are to be discharged to return home. It is said that a Resolution will be taken to discharge the People of three of their Gallies, to ease the present Expences of the State. The Vaudois keep Possession of the Desile of the Carcari, and threaten the Western Riviera, belonging to the Republick, with a second Invasion; the Fears of which have determined the Republick to remove, into Places of Security, the Treasure that belongs to the Church called the Lady of Savona, which is situated about eight Miles from the City of that Name. Letters from Mantua of the 24th advise, that Don Philip made his Entry into Milan the 19th Instant, and that M. de Gages was making Preparations to besiege the Citadel. The same Letters confirm the Communication of the Imperial Army with the Milanese and Mantua States being cut off by a strong Corps of Troops posted on the opposite Side of the Tesin, under the Command of M. de Vieuville. Letters from Madrid of the 1st Instant advise, that the Court had sent separate Orders to expedite the Embarkation of the Troops at Barcelona, for reinforcing the Army in Italy, and enabling them to push on their Designs with Vigour. By the Spence Sloop arrived here two Days ago, in 8 Days from Mahone, there is an Account that a French Martinico Ship had been taken off Cadiz by some of his Britannick Majesty's Ships, and sent into Gibraltar.

*Berlin, Jan. 15. N. S.* The Peace was published here on the 12th Instant by a Herald. In the Evening there was a Ridotto, and the painted Temple of Peace was illuminated, as were likewise the Palaces of the Pr. of Prussia and Margrave Charles. A triumphal Arch was raised and illuminated at the Expence of the French Burghers who inhabit a Part of this Town. Some Tables were prepared in the Opera House, where the Burghers had

Liberty to eat. The whole Royal Family is at present here.

*Edinburgh, Jan. 11.* Captain Faulkener, in the Vulture Sloop, being arrived at Inverkeithen Road, sent the Cutter and Boats before, who, upon their Arrival in Kincardin Road, saw a Brig come out of Airth, which the Rebels had seized in order to transport their Cannon from Allowa up the Frith, to batter Stirling Castle. The next Morning Captain Faulkener arrived in the Road likewise, and upon the Lieutenant of the Pearle's informing him of this, and of there being two more Vessels in Airth, that were liable to be seized by the Rebels for the same Purpose, he sent the Boats manned and armed to burn them, which they effectually performed without the Loss of a Man, though the Rebels fired some Platons from the Town. While this was doing, the Tide fell so low, that he could not return to the Road that Night, upon which the Rebels in Airth opened a Battery of three Pieces of Cannon, and in the Morning began to play upon him very unexpectedly, but did him no Damage. The Fire from the Sloop dismounted two of their Cannon, killed their principal Engineer, as they heard by a Man of the Town, with some others, and drove the Rebels all out of the Town, and from their Battery; after which they drew off their Cannon to Elphinstone, and at the same time got one more from the Body of their Army at Falkirk, and erected with them a four Gun Battery on the Point of Elphinstone, in order to guard the Pass.

Colonel Leighton joined them the 9th with 300 Men, and it was agreed to attack the Brig at Allowa, which had on board the Rebels Cannon; and for that Purpose to send 50 of Colonel Leighton's Men in a large Boat, with the Ship's Boats manned and armed, to ly all Night a Mile above Allowa, to prevent the said Brig's going up the Frith that Night, and Capt. Faulkener and Colonel Leighton agreed to go up in the Morning Tide to attack the Town, and take her from under the Guns of Allowa, all which might have been executed, but the Boats, after they had passed the Town, unluckily grounded, which discovered the whole; upon which the Rebels beat to Arms, and fired from Right to Left very near Half a Mile, and obliged the Boats to retreat, with the Loss of one Man, and another's Leg shot off, but it prevented the Brig's going up that Tide; however it was resolved to go up in the Morning with the Ships, and Colonel Leighton's Men were landed at Kincardine, in order to attack them by Land; but while this was doing, the Brig took the Opportunity of the Tide, and sailed up the Frith. According to Accounts since received, she had only two large Pieces of Cannon on board with Ammunition. There remains at Allowa 5 Pieces more, three of which are mounted on the Key.



*From Wye's Letter, London, Jan. 18.*

*Paris, Jan. 21. N. S.* On Tuesday the Prince of Turenne returned here from Boulogn with an Account, that the Transports are not to put to Sea till the Arrival of the Squadron from Brest; and that the Privateer called the Vos was drove on Shore by an English Man of War.

They write from Bourdeaux, that the Assumption of St. Malo's, of 400 Tons, was by Accident set on Fire, by which all her Rigging was burnt. We hear from Spain, that the Galleons, with 180 Millions on board, were arrived safe at Cadiz.

By Accounts from Italy Don Philip has besieged the Citadel of Milan with 20,000 Men, and that the City of Alexandria was reduced to the last Extremity. These from Vienna assure, that Prince Charles is to have the Command of the Army in the Netherlands, and Pr. Lobkowitz that in Italy. Advice is come that two large Privateers of Martinico are taken by Captain Bernard, and likewise some other Privateers belonging to the American Colonies; and that a French Man of War of 60 Guns is lost near Rochel and near 100 of the Crew perished.

Yesterday Mr. Secretary at War acquainted the House of Commons, that his Majesty has been waited on with the Address of Wednesday last, relating to the spreading of the Distemper which rages among the Horn Cattle in the Kingdom; and that his Majesty was pleased to say, he would give Directions: Accordingly put off Ways and Means, and the Supply till Wednesday. A Motion was made to address his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give Directions that the several Papers relating to the Demands of the States General for the Assistance from Britain might be laid before the House. After a long Debate passed in the Negative 163 against 73. Adjourned to Tuesday.

The Friendship, Mowat, from Barbados for London, taken and carried into Bayonne.

The Felix, Terelas, from Carolina for London, and the Ellon, Hill, from Lancaster for Barbados, are both taken and carried into St. Malos.

*From the London Prints, Jan. 18.*

*Paris, Jan. 14.* On the 12th his Majesty held a grand Council of State at Versailles, which, as we apprehend, was chiefly on the Score of the Embarkation, which is now become a serious Affair. The Duke de Richelieu, having had positive Orders to sail some Days ago, we expected the News of his Departure, when the Marquis de Claye d'Herouville arrived with a Memorial from the Duke, containing the Reasons why those Orders could not be executed, viz. Because the Transports are above a Third short of the intended Number; because the British Men of War are continually cruising on the Coast; and because no Convoy is yet arrived to escort them. We know not what Resolutions were taken in this Council, but it is certain, that immediately after it rose, M. de Argenson, Minister at War, set out in Person for Dunkirk, to examine all Things upon the Spot. We talk here strongly of raising 140,000 Militia in the Kingdom this Year, which is attributed to the War with Holland, upon which his Majesty is said to be resolved, and the

Preparations of which are vigorously carried on, under Pretence that the King finds it absolutely requisite to open the Campaign early in Flanders. It is evidently given out at Versailles, that his Prussian Majesty has contracted no Engagement prejudicial to his Friendship with this Court, which however does not gain entire Credit, any more than what was as strongly reported did, viz. that his Sardinian Majesty had agreed to negotiate a Treaty with Spain, under our Mediation, of the Falshood of which we have since had abundant Testimony.

*Paris, Jan. 17.* They write from Boulogn, that the Embarkation is postponed 'till the 25th Instant; but some doubt whether it will take Place at all, unless the Court sends down fresh and precise Orders. The Spanish Partisans, in the mean time, are positive that it will be effected the first favourable Opportunity.

*Geneva, Jan. 15.* The last Advices from Italy say, that the Spaniards continue their Dispositions for attacking the Citadel of Milan, but the continual Rains greatly impede their Works. They write from Turin, that an Edict has appeared there, by which the King of Sardinia takes the Inhabitants of Corsica under his Protection.

*Madrid, Jan. 3.* The Convoy destined for Scotland set Sail from Ferrol the 16th and 19th of last Month; but was obliged by contrary Winds to put back: Besides the Million and a half Pistols, mentioned in our last Advices, it has 15,000 Muskets on board for the Pretender's Troops.

*Hague, Jan. 21.* We don't know what is doing in the Sea-Ports of France on the Northern Coast of that Kingdom; for they have begun again to keep the Gates shut at those Places, the Motive to which we are likewise ignorant of: We have had no Letters from Dunkirk, Ostend, Calais, Boulogne, and Places adjacent, these six last Posts.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Jan. 14.*

At length the Bomb is burst, and the pernicious Designs of the French Ministry have been discover'd, by the Declaration which they caused to be published on the 31st of December, in the King's Name, abolishing all Treaties of Commerce with the Republick, and putting it upon no better a Footing than that of a neutral Power; his most Christian Majesty pretending, that the States General have broke through those Treaties, by obliging several French Privateers to leave in the Ports of their High Mightinesses the Prizes which they had carried in thither; by forcing others to put to Sea before receiving the Assistance they were in need of; and by permitting the English, who had taken three French India Ships, to carry them into a Port belonging to the States General, where they were even sold, and afterwards sent to Holland, under Dutch Colours, in order to shelter them from being retaken; and lastly, by the Infraction of the Capitulations of Tournay and Dendermonde, which utterly disannuls the Engagements which his Majesty had entered into in favour of the States General. So that France makes three bitter Complaints against the Conduct of their High Mightinesses: 1. In respect to the Privateers. 2. About the three French India Ships. And 3. About the Capitulations of Tournay and Dendermonde. To all which



you will in a Post or two have the States General's Answer.

*Newcastle, Jan. 14.* By a Ship from Holland we are amused with Advice of the French declaring War against the States General; if it be true, we shall soon see the Face of Affairs change. We are also told by the same Hand, that 2000 Hessians are to land here in a very short Time. The Dutch Officers, here are selling off their Horses &c. in order to be ready to embark on the first Notice.

**L O N D O N, Jan. 18.**

We have an Account from Lewes in Sussex, that several French Fishing Vessels have been seen hovering on that Coast; and that some Persons have been taken into Custody in that Town, for speaking disrespectfully of his Majesty.

When his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was at Carlisle, Mrs. Wolfe, a Widow who keeps an Inn at Whitehaven, sent him a Present of some old Beer, which she thought might be the more acceptable, because the Rebels had left none in Carlisle; and his Royal Highness had the Goodness to say, That he accepted the Widow's Mite as kindly as it had been a Pipe of Wine from out of the best Man's Cellar in the Country.

This Week the Government took up about 20 Transports, in order to send over some Artillery and warlike Stores to Flanders.

On Wednesday last died, at his House in Downing-street, Westminster, Brigadier General Lowther, an experienced Officer, a Gentleman esteem'd by all that had the Honour of his Acquaintance.

*Letter from Dover, Jan. 16.*

We have not yet learnt what Firing it was we heard Yesterday Morning; for my own part I think it was at Boulogne or Calais.

This Day a Person went thro' here from Seaford, expresses to Admiral Martin, with Advice, that Yesterday appeared off that Place some large Ships; and several small ones, which some People apprehended to be the Brest Squadron, with Transports; but others believe them to be the Men of War from Plymouth with the Trade under their Convoy. — It was very calm last Night and this Morning, and it is now a very thick Fog.

*Extract of a Letter from Brighthelmstonc, Jan. 14.*

Some time since the Two Batchelors of Dartmouth, laden with Wines from Oporto, for some Merchants in London, was forced on Shore near this Place, by a violent Storm, when the greatest part of the Cargo was plunder'd and carried off by the Wreckers of this Coast; but by the Diligence of Mr. John Kempe, Agent to the Lord of the Manor, there were saved and secured about 30 Pipes of the said Wine, and put, under the King's Locks, into a strong Warehouse, and two Watchmen constantly employed to guard it: But about 11 o'Clock last Night there came above 100 arm'd Smugglers, with Half-Anchors, and having seized the Watchmen, they broke open the King's Locks, and began to fill their Casks, when Mr. Kempe and the Inhabitants alarm'd at the Noise, arose and endeavoured to drive off the Smugglers; but they were soon overpowered and taken Pri-

soners, and Mr. Kempe very much wounded; and notwithstanding there were so many Witnesses of their villainous Outrage, they continued here several Hours, filled their Casks, and carried them off in Triumph, towards Eastbourn and Hastings, declaring they would come again on Monday next for the Remainder; and fear'd no Opposition, &c.

Bank Stock 123 1 4th. India Stock 160 3 4ths a 1 4th. South Sea Stock 93.

*Conclusion of the Review of the Affairs of Europe, &c.*

The French having opened the Campaign in the Netherlands with the Siege of Tournay, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland made a brave but unsuccessful Attempt to relieve it. In the Battle of Fontenoy, fought on this Occasion, the Loss of English Lives was very great, without the least Diminution of their Glory.

After this, the Enemies made themselves Masters of Tournay, Oudenarde, Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Nieupoort, Dendermonde, Aelst, Aeth, and several other Places, some by Sieges, and some by Surprisal. In the Siege of the Town last mentioned, their Cruelty was almost beyond Precedent. The Allies, much inferior in Number, were obliged to be entrenched most of this time behind the Canal of Vilvorden, in order to cover Brussels and Antwerp. They made an Attempt indeed to throw a Reinforcement into Ghent; but without succeeding, the Party sent for that Purpose, under General Molck, having been defeated by a superior Force of the Enemy at Melle. In other Attempts of the same Kind they were more successful, and had the Advantage in most of the Skirmishes between the Foragers. It has generally been thought that a more hearty Concurrence of the Dutch had given Affairs a better Aspect.

Sweden and Denmark, after all the Expectations they have raised, do not yet appear to have taken any Part in the Quarrels of Europe: And as to their domestic Affairs, they cannot merit a Place in this Compendium.

As to the Turks, in regard that their Circumstances may more or less affect the House of Austria, it is sufficient to say, that, through the Progress of Shah Nadir's Arms, they appear less able now than at the End of last Year to turn their Arms towards Christendom.

Upon the Rebellion in Britain I shall not here farther touch, having already mentioned it with regard to the Recalling of the British Troops. The late Progress and present State of this we cannot forget while we have Gazettes, and when it is over, we shall doubtless have of it a History, that may be worth an Englishman's reading.

*The HISTORY of EUROPE,*

*From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.*

A definitive Treaty of Peace, that was concluded last Summer between the Courts of Petersburg and Stockholm, has been published at the latter; as has also the Patent whereby his Swedish Majesty forbids the Officers, lately entered into the French Pay, from serving under any Pretext in favour of the Pretender. The Russians that were marching towards Prussia, when the News came of the Treaty of Dresden, continue in the Situation they had then advanced to: And the Naval Preparations, which were carrying on in haste at Petersburg, seem

suspended till the Spring.

His Danish Majesty remains indisposed; and as the Distemper among the black Cattle continues in his Dominions (having also spread itself cross the Sound into Schonen) he has published an Edict to prohibit the Exportation of Sheep, Lambs, and Swine, to prevent a Scarcity from ensuing.

Not only a Peace, but a more than ordinary Harmony, seems to have taken Place between the Courts of Berlin and Dresden; inasmuch that some Letters suggest his Prussian Majesty will pay another Visit to the last mentioned City, in order to have an Interview with the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, who has ordered 12,000 of his Troops to hold themselves in readiness to march, designed, as it appears, for the Service of the Maritime Powers.

As to the Prussian Monarch, though he has not yet declared he will take any Part in the Quarrel between the Houses of Austria and Bourbon, and has even given his Officers Leave of Absence from their respective Corps; yet those who have observed the Conduct of this Prince, do not from hence conclude that he will absolutely remain neuter, and not send any Assistance against a Power, which has more than once attempted to make him the Tool of her ambitious Projects. His Journey to Pyrmont, which is talked of, may not improbably terminate in an Alliance to preserve the Security of Europe.

There can be no doubt that very large Reinforcements are sending from Germany into both the Netherlands and Italy. Letters from Vienna mention the Orders that have been issued for that Purpose: We hear from the Rhine of the actual March of those Reinforcements, and something very like it from Bohemia: And his Britannic Majesty, in his most gracious Speech on Tuesday last, assures us, that the procuring of these has been a great Object of his Attention since the Conclusion of the Peace of Dresden.

[To be continued.]

#### EDINBURGH, January 24.

On Tuesday came to this City, escorted by a Party of St. George's Dragoons, two covered Waggon, with Money for the Use of the Army, and was lodged in the Castle.

We can't as yet inform our Readers what particular Loss the Army may have sustain'd, in the late Action with the Rebels at Falkirk, untill the same shall be transmitted to us by Authority; only this much we have from good Information, That the Country People who had the Care of the Horses that drew the Artillery, were so intimidated at the Appearance of the Rebels, that they cut the Traces, and rode off with all their Horses; by which, and some other unlucky Accidents, 7 Piece of Cannon and several covered Waggon with Ammunition and Provisions fell into the Hands of the Rebels, with great Part of the Tents and Baggage that was in the Camp. 'Tis likewise said Cobham's and Ligonier's Dragoons suffered very much. Of Colonel Blackney's Regiment,

4 Captains and a Lieutenant are killed or amissing; of Wolse's Regiment, 5 Captains and a Lieutenant; the Yorkshire Blues likewise sustained some Loss, and it is said William Thornton, Esq; Commander, escaped, and arrived here on Wednesday Night in Disguise, and a great many of the Glasgow and Paisley Militia are amissing. We hear of no Prisoners of any Rank taken from the Rebels, except one Major Macdonald, a Cousin of Keppoch's, who was brought in with a Party of Dragoons the Day after the Action, and carried to the Castle. It is still said the Rebels are besieging the Castle of Stirling. But as that important Fortrefs is well provided with every thing necessary for a vigorous Defence, 'tis expected the Attempt will be fruitless.

Cobham's and the other two Regiments of Dragoons that were quartered at Dalkeith and Musselburgh, are gone to Haddington, supposed for Conveniency of Forrage.

Yesterday Morning were hanged in the Grass-market of this City, pursuant to a Sentence of a Court Martial, the following Soldiers, viz. Francis Forbes of the Royal, John Irvine of Ligonier's Foot, and David Welsh of General Pulteney's. These three had deserted from the British and enlisted in the French Service, and were taken coming to Scotland by the Milford Man of War. Also Henry Macmannus of Hamilton's Dragoons, the fourth. He had taken on in the Pretender's Service after the Battle of Gladsmuir. They are all Irishmen.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Company's Office, Leith, 23d Jan. 1746.

The annual General Meeting of the *Edinburgh Shipping Company* is to be held on Monday the 3d of February next, at 3 o'clock Afternoon, in Mary's Chappel, Niddry's Wynd, where all the Partners are desired to attend.

Rob. Macklellan Clerk, &c.

[S] That PATRICK DRUMMOND, at his Shop in the Lawn-market, opposite to Libberton's Wynd, Edinburgh, continues to sell all Sorts of Garden, Grass and Tree Seeds, Gardening Utensils, &c. but by the Stoppage of Shipping has only got home a few Things by Land for early Sowing. As his Employers last Year had Satisfaction given them, both as to the Goodness of his Seeds and Reasonableness of his Prices, such as please to employ him this Year, may depend on the like good Usage; and that there may be no Time lost, they will please forward their Commissions, that they may be answered so soon as the Ships arrive; and such Things as are ordered for early Sowing, shall be sent immediately. Any who want Catalogues, may demand them at said Shop.

N.B. He has just now a curious Variety of Flower Roots on Water Glasses, which will blow very early; likewise a Parcel of Reed Matts for making Melonries.

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